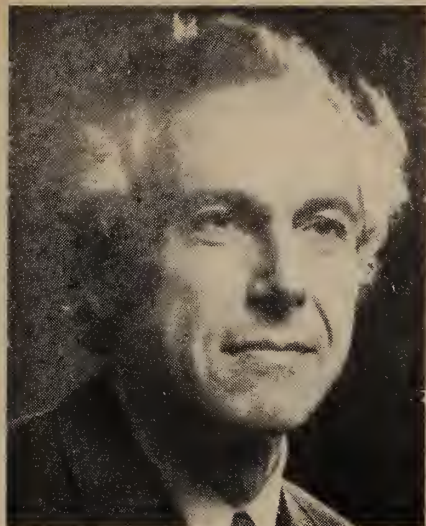


# Bulletin



## President names registrar

The University will again have a registrar, President Ham announced Jan. 25. Harry Eastman, formerly vice-president — research and planning, will become vice-president and registrar.

"Effective immediately, administrative responsibility for the office of admissions and for student awards is being transferred from the office of the provost to the office of the vice-president and registrar," the President said.

"Responsibility for establishing enrolment targets for each division belongs to the vice-president and registrar, in consultation with the provost. Further, the office of the vice-president and registrar is responsible for overseeing processes of admissions and of enrolment in all academic divisions."

## Arts & Science council elections

Nominations are open for positions on the general committee and other committees of the Faculty of Arts & Science Council.

Nomination forms and a list of vacancies are available at the faculty office, room 1006, Sidney Smith Hall, and at college, departmental, APUS and ASSU offices. These forms must be received in the faculty office no later than 4 p.m. Friday, February 9. Forms received after this time will be invalid.

## New Bulletin editor



The *Bulletin* has a new editor — Linda Wright, who has been with the Department of Information Services since 1976 as assistant editor. For the past four months she has been serving as acting editor, replacing Don Evans, who resigned to pursue freelance work.

A graduate of Carleton University and U of T, Wright was with the information office of the Council of Ministers of Education where she served as editor of its bilingual publication *Liaison* before joining the *Bulletin* staff.

Number 13, 32nd year

The University of Toronto *Bulletin* is published every two weeks by the Department of Information Services, 45 Willcocks St., Toronto M5S 1A1.

## Who may see academic records?

Academic Affairs finally reaches consensus on proposed access policy

Robin Ross received a welcome birthday present Jan. 25. The Academic Affairs Committee finally approved a policy on access to academic records that had taken Ross three years to formulate to the committee's satisfaction.

University Ombudsman Eric McKee, who originally recommended that the University develop such a policy, said later he is satisfied with the finished product.

"The policy has come a long way since the beginning," said McKee. "A lot of problems have been thrashed out and some radical changes made. I had no idea of the complexity of the issue when I started it off. Of course, a policy on access to graduate students' academic records has yet to be developed and that's the most sensitive area of all. It was probably the elimination of graduate students from the present policy that got it through."

Ross, vice-principal (administration) at Erindale College, presented his first draft paper to the committee last March

but members were unable to reach agreement. After holding further consultations with the divisions, Ross produced a second draft which was debated at two meetings, revised, debated at another meeting, revised again, and finally, approved.

After withdrawing a motion denouncing differential fees for visa students, Professor Thomas Langan won the committee's approval of a substitute motion to the effect that "the administration be requested to investigate the University's role in international education and in serving members of the international student community; the size and composition of the international student body at the University of Toronto; and the financial assistance for international students". The motion calls for the administration to report back on these matters to the Academic Affairs Committee and to the Committee on Campus & Community Affairs by Oct. 1, 1979.

Academic discipline cases from Oct. 1, 1977 to Sept. 30, 1978 were

outlined in a report to the committee from Vice-President & Provost Donald Chant. Twenty-six cases were settled: 13 by the Academic Tribunal, and the remainder at divisional and departmental levels. That total includes 19 cases of plagiarism, six of cheating, and one case under the heading "miscellaneous". In the Faculty of Arts & Science there were 15 cases (including three from Erindale College); Scarborough College had nine; applied science and engineering, one; and nursing, one. Names of all persons convicted of academic offences will be included in the report of the 1978-79 academic session.

In other business, the committee approved: a grading practices policy for the Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering; amendments to the calendar and courses of study of Woodsworth College for 1979-80; and amendments to the 1978-79 calendar and courses of study of the Faculty of Arts & Science.

The next meeting of the Academic Affairs Committee will be Feb. 8.

## An 8.7 percent salary increase

is first on UTSA's list of salary and benefits requests for 1979-80

The U of T Staff Association (UTSA) will ask for an 8.7 percent salary increase (equal to the increase in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index at the end of October, 1978) when it meets with the administration to discuss salary and benefits for 1979-80.

The increase is the first in a list of items UTSA's Salary & Benefits Committee intends to discuss with the administration. The list reflects the responses of over 1,000 administrative staff members who filled in questionnaires asking them to identify the salary and benefits issues they regarded as important.

The list has been sent to Professor Harry Eastman, vice-president, research and planning, in a letter calling for discussions to begin. (They are not expected to start until after the administration has settled with the U of T Faculty Association.) Other items UTSA has identified as essential are:

- as a means of compensating, at least in part, for previous setbacks due to inadequate salary increases, all administrative staff should be awarded a one-time only bonus of \$750. This bonus should not affect the economic percentage increase
- the University continue its policy of awarding merit increases for performance.
- with regard to pension: a) recommendations C4 and C5 of the Etkin Committee be implemented; b) early retirement be available without actuarial reductions when the sum of a member's age (at June 30) and years of service equals or exceeds 90, and the penalty for retirement at an earlier age be 3 percent per year reckoned from the lesser of age 65 and that age which meets the 90 criterion; and c) there be an immediate restructuring of the pension plan responsibility so as to

provide for full beneficiary participation in plan management and supervision

- the University assume full costs of the following benefit plans: OHIP, long-term disability, and extended health care
- tuition waiver be extended to dependants who enrol as special students in undergraduate programs; tuition waiver for dependants be extended to include permanently disabled staff
- long-term disability benefits be revised to include provision for inflationary increases
- five additional days of vacation be

given to staff members with 20 or more years of service

- a committee be established to investigate all aspects of salary and benefits compensation of members employed in budgetary units which operate on a "no net cost" principle

Members of UTSA's Salary & Benefits Committee are: George Altmeyer, Woodsworth College; Carol A. Belford, Faculty of Arts & Science; W. Alan Hill, Office of Admissions; Karel Swift, Office of Student Awards; and Charlotte Turnbull, UTSA president, Department of Anatomy.

## Negotiations break down

After two months of intensive negotiations, faculty and administration representatives agreed the weekend of Jan. 27 that a salary settlement could not be reached.

Accordingly, on Jan. 30, the faculty association council voted to request mediation under the terms of the *Memorandum of Agreement* between the faculty and the Governing Council.

By prior understanding, Professor Dan Soberman of the Faculty of Law at Queen's University will serve as mediator again this year. Professor Soberman will begin meeting with both parties immediately.

Under the terms of the *Memorandum of Agreement*:

- if agreement has not been reached within two weeks after the appointment of the mediator, the mediator shall inform

the President of the University and the president of the association of the failure to reach an agreement, the final position of the parties, and the mediator's recommended terms of settlement . . .

- the President shall inform the Governing Council whether an agreement on salaries and benefits has been reached and shall table the mediator's final report, if any, including any recommended terms of settlement. The Governing Council agrees to accept the terms of settlement recommended by the mediator unless council by a majority vote determines otherwise.

Both Harry Eastman, vice-president, research and planning, head of the administration's negotiating team, and Jean Smith, president of the U of T Faculty Association, declined to comment at this time.



# PhD Orals

Since it is sometimes necessary to change the date or time of an oral examination, please confirm the information given in these listings with the PhD oral office, telephone 978-5228.

**Friday, February 9**  
Micheline Lamothe, Department of Physics, "Symmetries, Quarks, and Mesons Nonleptonic Decays." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J.W. Moffat. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2.30 p.m.

**Tuesday, February 13**  
Lindsay C. Watson, Department of Classics, "Studies in Horace's *Epodes*." Thesis supervisor: Prof. K.F. Quinn. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

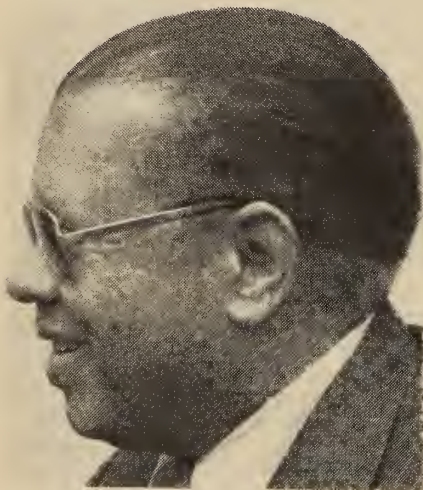
**Thursday, February 15**  
Oscar E. Corvalan-Vasquez, Department of Educational Theory, "Comparative Study of Industrial Training in Chile." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J. Farrell. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

**Friday, February 16**  
Stanley Voyce, Department of Educational Theory, "A Multilingual Interpreter System for Languages Used in Computer Assisted Instruction." Thesis supervisor: Prof. W. Olivier. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

John Robert Lehr, Department of English, "The Old Man in Fourteenth and Fifteenth Century English Literature." Thesis supervisor: Prof. D. Fox. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 4 p.m.

**Wednesday, February 28**  
Graham Stanley Lowe, Department of Sociology, "The Administrative Revolution: The Growth of Clerical Occupations and the Development of the Modern Office in Canada, 1911 to 1931." Thesis supervisor: Prof. D.W. Magill. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

## Black history in Ontario



Facts and photographs never before made public will highlight a lecture on the early history of blacks in Ontario to be presented by Daniel G. Hill in the Medical Sciences Building auditorium, Friday, Feb. 16 at 8 p.m. The former chairman of Ontario's Human Rights Commission, Hill will examine the practice of slavery in the province and its abolition, as well as instances of racial discrimination and interracial co-operation. His research in this area will be published this year.

Hill has taught at the University, is human rights adviser to the President, heads the Ontario Black History Society, and serves as consultant to both the Ontario government and the Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

The lecture is being sponsored by the School of Continuing Studies and the Community Relations Office in conjunction with the City of Toronto's Black History Week.

## Principal sought by New College

The President has appointed a search committee to recommend a successor to Dr. Andrew Baines as principal of New College for a term beginning July 1, 1979. The membership of the committee is as follows: Professors Milton Israel, vice-provost, *chairman*; R.H. Painter, assistant dean, School of Graduate Studies; R.E. Pugh, associate dean, Faculty of Arts & Science; Peter Silcox, principal, Woodsworth College; T.C. Hutchinson, chairman, Department of Botany; David Clandfield, Department of French; M.N.F. Dixon, Department of

English; H.J. Mason, Department of Classics; and Sylvia Van Kirk, Department of History; Peggy Karfilis, writing laboratory, New College; Ann Higgins, Mark Lukasiewicz and Colin Swift, students, New College; Wendy Loat, alumna, New College; Fergal Nolan, administrative assistant, *secretary*.

The committee will welcome nominations and comments. These may be submitted to the chairman, room 222, Simcoe Hall or to any member of the committee.

## Nursing seeks dean

M. Kathleen King will be completing her regular term as dean of the Faculty of Nursing in June, 1979. The President has approved the following committee to search for and recommend the appointment of the future dean of the faculty: Dr. E. Kingstone, vice-provost, health sciences, *chairman*; Prof. Jacqueline S. Chapman, Faculty of Nursing; Diana H. Gendron, Faculty of Nursing; Prof. Nora I. Parker, Faculty of Nursing; Prof. May A. Yoshida, Faculty of Nursing; Laura W. Barr, assistant executive director, patient services, Sunnybrook Medical Centre; Jeannette E. Watson, vice-president, College of Nurses of Ontario; Prof. C.S.

Churcher, Department of Zoology; Prof. Keith J. Dorrington, associate dean, basic sciences, Faculty of Medicine; Prof. Arthur M. Zimmerman, associate dean, School of Graduate Studies; Geraldine Blathwayt, president, students' council, Faculty of Nursing; Heather Caloren, graduate student, Faculty of Nursing; and Helen Paul, part-time student, Faculty of Nursing.

The committee welcomes nominations and comments. These may be made verbally or in writing to the chairman, room 216, Simcoe Hall, or to any member of the committee. All nominations should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae.

# Job Openings

Below is a partial list of job openings at the University. Interested applicants should read the Promotional Opportunity postings on their staff bulletin boards, or telephone the Personnel Office for further information. The number in brackets following the name of the department in the list indicates the personnel officer responsible. Please call: (1) Sylvia Holland, 978-6470; (2) Penny Tai-Pow, 978-5468; (3) Manfred Wewers, 978-4834; (4) Ann Sarsfield, 978-2112; (5) Barb Lipton, 978-4518; (6) Clive Pyne, 978-4419:

**Clerk III** (\$8,730 — 10,280 — 11,830)  
Woodsworth College (2)

**Secretary I** (\$8,730 — 10,280 — 11,830)  
Centre for Industrial Relations (2), Hart House (5), Electrical Engineering (5)

**Secretary II** (\$9,620 — 11,320 — 13,020)  
Dentistry (1)

**Animal Surgical Technician II** (\$10,590 — 12,450 — 14,310)  
Surgery (4)

**Laboratory Technician II** (\$11,770 — 13,850 — 15,930)  
Clinical Biochemistry (4), Pathology (4), Botany (1)

**Laboratory Technician III** (\$13,000 — 15,300 — 17,600)  
Medicine (4), Pharmacy (4)

**Research Nutritionist** (\$13,000 — 15,300 — 17,600)  
Department of Medicine (4)

**Electron Microscopy Technician III** (\$13,000 — 15,300 — 17,600)  
Dentistry (1)

**Assistant Information Officer** (\$10,590 — 12,450 — 14,310)  
School of Continuing Studies (2)

**Library Technician II** (\$7,940 — 9,340 — 10,740)  
Architecture (5)

**Police Constable** (\$12,480)  
Erindale (6), St. George (6)

**Administrative Assistant I** (\$10,590 — 12,450 — 14,310)  
Student Awards (5)

**Administrative Assistant III** (\$16,910 — 19,900 — 22,890)  
Dean's Office, Arts & Science (1)

**Recreational Athletics Program Adviser** (\$13,740 — 16,170 — 18,600)  
Hart House (5)

**Programmer II** (\$13,740 — 16,170 — 18,600)  
Computer Service (3)

**Programmer III** (\$16,910 — 19,900 — 22,890)  
Computer Service (3)

**Accountant IV** (\$15,260 — 17,950 — 20,640)  
Comptroller's Office (3)

**Operations Analyst** (\$18,760 — 22,070 — 25,380)  
Physical Plant (6)

# Research News

## Health Sciences Committee summer programs

The Health Sciences Committee of the University will fund two programs to support health sciences summer students.

**Summer Undergraduate Program:** These funds aid in providing salary support for undergraduate students working on research projects. Funds are disbursed to chairmen of departments, who apply to participate.

**Summer Graduate Program:** A stipend of \$1,500 for the summer is available for each successful individual. Graduate students are nominated for summer support by the chairman of their department. These nominations must be received by ORA by *February 28*, therefore, any student interested in being funded under this program should approach his/her chairman now.

## Humanities & Social Sciences Committee research grants to \$2,000

The spring competition deadline for research grants up to \$2,000 to be funded by the Humanities & Social Sciences Committee of the University is *March 26*. These grants may cover travel expenses and subsistence costs as well as other expenses connected with a research project. Funds will be drawn from the committee's 1979-80 fiscal year and therefore those holding grants in the present fiscal year are eligible to apply.

Please note that new application forms will be in use for this competition and should be used by all applicants. For further information, call ORA at 978-2163.

## Health & Welfare Canada youth employment program

Health & Welfare Canada's Promotion and Prevention Directorate (formerly Non-Medical Use of Drugs) will be administering a summer youth employment program. The priorities of the "Summer Resources Fund" will focus on alcohol, licit drugs, and tobacco. Funds are available for approximately 25 to 30 student projects across Ontario, and applications are to be submitted to the regional office on or before *March 15*.

Copies of application forms and procedures are available at ORA, telephone 978-2163.

## Juvenile Diabetes Foundation

The Juvenile Diabetes Foundation supports investigation into the causes, prevention, and cure of diabetes and its complications. Completed applications for the funding year July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980 must be postmarked not later than *March 1*.

Application forms may be obtained from: Grant Administrator, Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, 23 East 26th Street, New York, N.Y., 10010.

## A healthy world by 2000

Nursing students and faculty from five universities across Canada will be at U of T Feb. 14 for a conference on the goal of health for all the world's people by the year 2000. Sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the conference is aimed at developing among Canadian nurses a greater awareness of international development issues in relation to health; and in promoting a stronger international dimension for nursing programs in Canadian universities.

Conference leaders are from the World Council of Churches and the World Health Organization, both based in Switzerland, and from the nursing programs at the Universities of the West Indies and British Columbia. For further information, call Blanche Duncanson at 978-2855.



# Tuition fees

charged by universities, CAATs, examined in report released by MCU

An independent review of tuition fees charged by Ontario's 15 universities, 22 colleges of applied arts and technology (CAATs), Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and the Ontario College of Art has been released by the Ministry of Colleges & Universities and distributed for comment. The review, conducted by the consulting firm of P.S. Ross & Partners, examined 1977-78 tuition and incidental fees, surveyed presidents, faculty, administrators and students for their attitudes toward various fee policies, and examined a variety of alternative fee structures for their potential impact on tuition fee level and on revenue for each institution.

The report did not make specific recommendations, but is part of the ministry's periodic review of tuition and incidental fees policies. MCU plans to announce revisions to its tuition fees policy before November, 1979. The review found the opinions of those surveyed to be "pragmatic" rather than philosophical, an attitude attributed to the financial restraints within universities.

Only 18 percent of all university respondents in the survey favoured complete abolition of fees (52 percent of those were students); within the CAATs, only 6 percent advocated abolishing fees, and none of those were students. Forty-six percent of all university respondents said that fees should rise; 28 percent said they should not.

About half of the university respondents felt universities should have more autonomy in setting fees, 30 percent favoured less, and 22 percent were "happy with the status quo".

"The older established institutions (usually from a position of strength in the marketplace) said that they wanted considerably more autonomy than is currently the case. Those in a weaker position (in the main, the emerging institutions) want, albeit reluctantly, the current level of control, protection, and regulation to continue and in some cases increase."

In terms of the perceived value of the education being provided, only 26 percent of university respondents believed that students were getting "a good deal" for

their money, compared with 45 percent at the CAATs.

Both groups rejected the concept that fees should be set in relation to private or societal benefits accruing from particular college and university programs.

Foreign student fee differentials were described by many respondents as discriminatory.

In both groups, a sizeable majority felt that current fee levels are not a barrier to accessibility. The report says that although lowering tuition fees or increasing student grants are both effective means of increasing access to post-secondary institutions, the best available evidence indicates these financial incentives are *expensive and relatively inefficient in their effects*.

Tuition fees currently account for an average of 12 percent of the operating income of the CAATs and for 16 percent of that of the universities.

Five different fee policies were examined in the report. For each policy, calculations were made to determine the consequences of maintaining fees for different courses at their current level of operating income, at a 10 percent level, and at a 20 percent level. The report then compares the results of each of these fee structures with the present fee situation. For example, if program fees were calculated to represent a percentage of program costs, U of T would have a significant improvement in fee revenue at all levels.

If fees did not vary by program or institution, but were standard across the system, Ryerson and OCA would improve their fee revenue significantly, York University would experience a decrease and U of T would improve its position only slightly. With basic tuition fees at zero, universities would suffer a 17.1 percent decrease in institutional revenue from the current level.

MCU has asked that comment about the report and suggestions about fee policy be submitted by March 31.

## Academic counselling a must, says committee

The report of the committee formed to review counselling in the Faculty of Arts & Science is now complete. Chaired by Professor R.H. Marshall, the committee examined the faculty's responsibility for academic counselling and made recommendations to better enable the faculty to meet its responsibility.

"The committee believes that the time has come to set aside past patterns and prejudices in the realm of academic counselling and to make a serious effort

to confront our inadequacies," the report says.

"We believe that our proposals combine a respect for the student and a structure that will minimize his anxiety. The recommended program calls for a high degree of co-operation between the faculty, the colleges and the departments."

The report will be discussed at the Feb. 5 meeting of the Arts & Science Council. Copies may be obtained from the faculty office — telephone 978-3389.

## Academic appointments

Professor Vincent W. Bladen has been named Dean Emeritus of the Faculty of Arts & Science, effective Dec. 1, 1978. Other recent appointments in that faculty include: Department of Chemistry, Professor J.C. Thompson, acting chairman (July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980), and Professor Keith Yates, chairman (July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1985) second term; Department of Philosophy, Professor T.M. Robinson, chairman (July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1984).

In the Faculty of Applied Science &

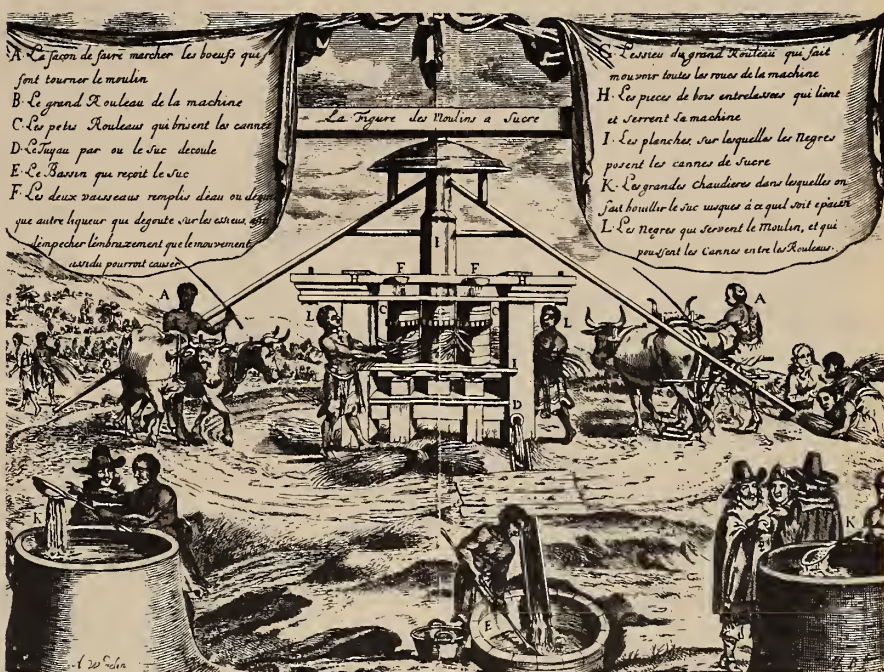
Engineering, Professor R.S.C. Cobbold begins his second four-year term as director of the Institute of Biomedical Engineering July 1, 1979.

Professor E.W. Stieb has had his term as acting dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy extended by six months to June 30, 1979.

At University College, Professor A.M. Leggatt will serve as vice-principal and program director from July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1982.

# The French slave trade

was larger, longer lived and more abominable than the American, says Erindale historian



Although historically overshadowed by the American version, the slave trade operated by French merchants from the 17th century to the 19th century makes its US counterpart look trivial by comparison. These are the findings of history professor Robert Stein, who has written a book soon to be published by the University of Wisconsin Press about the French slave trade.

At the trade's peak, just before the French revolution, over 40,000 slaves a year were being shipped from Africa to St. Domingue (Haiti), Guadeloupe, and Martinique, the islands of the French West Indies, says the Erindale College professor. With sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo plantations the foundation of the French West Indies' economy, Stein says there was a far greater reliance on slave labour there than in America.

The ratio of slaves to whites was nearly 10 to one. In St. Domingue, for example, there were 450,000 slaves to 50,000 whites, he says, and describes the conditions of the slaves as "abominable".

"Most of them died after two or three years of arriving on the islands," he points out. But with 110 expeditions a year, each ship carrying 350 slaves, a constant supply was assured.

Despite the tremendous number of slaves sold to the islands' plantation owners, the slave trade was not a particularly lucrative venture for the French merchants involved, a fact Stein says illustrates the horrible "banality of evil".

"They considered it to be a normal business investment that would return a profit of about 10 percent — and they had absolutely no moral qualms about it."

"They would purchase a ship, stock it with a cargo of cotton goods, jewellery, trinkets, and firearms, and send it to Africa where it would be exchanged for slaves."

However, the slave trade began to decline with the great slave rebellion on St. Domingue in 1791. The origins of the rebellion are unclear, says Stein, but he thinks that it was probably organized by black voodoo priests.

"It began on one plantation and spread

through the others like wildfire. One hundred thousand slaves were involved, but surprisingly few whites were killed."

A further waning of the slave trade came about in 1793, when revolutionary France declared war on England, whose rule of the seas had put a halt to French shipping. Thus, when Robespierre officially abolished the slave trade and slavery the following year, Stein says he abolished something which had already ceased to exist.

By the early 19th century, Britain's blockade of Europe had forced up the prices of goods like coffee and sugar, disgruntling both consumers and merchants.

In order to satisfy French merchants, plantation owners and military interests, all of whom were determined that France keep a foothold in the important shipping lanes of the Greater Antilles, Napoleon re-introduced slavery in Martinique and Guadeloupe, although he failed to do so in St. Domingue.

When Napoleonic France was defeated in 1814, Britain, which had long since abolished its slave trade, tried to get Louis XVIII to do the same, but made little progress. When Napoleon returned to power in 1815, in a bid to get British support for his rule, he attempted to abolish the slave trade he had re-introduced, but without much success. When Louis XVIII returned, he accepted the legal abolition of the slave trade, but didn't enforce it.

Slavery continued until the revolution of 1848, when it was abolished for good. According to Stein, one reason that the French slave trade took so long to die out was that the French identified the abolition of slavery with England, where the issue had become one of the largest popular movements in history. In French minds, says Stein, keeping the slave trade was a sign of national independence, another refusal to bend to British domination.

Slaves were packed into the French merchant ships much like any other cargo. The mortality rate was often as high as 90 percent by the time a ship reached port





# Relief from pain

is aim of dentistry's research project



by Donald G. Bastian

Some facial pain is so excruciating that it drives its sufferers to suicide, and Dr. Barry Sessle, dentist and neuro-physiologist, is attempting to understand why.

"Pain is still largely a puzzle in medicine and dentistry, making diagnosis and treatment very difficult," says Sessle.

In an attempt to solve this puzzle, Sessle, along with dentistry professors Dr. Greg Lucier and Dr. James Hu, and physiologist Dr. Jonathan Dostrovsky, is analyzing the underlying nerve mechanisms and brain cell reactions in these torments of face and jaw.

According to Sessle, dentists are becoming increasingly aware that emotional as well as physiological factors are contributing to the facial aches and pains most commonly complained about in the dentist's chair.

"Clenching the jaw or grinding the teeth in tense situations are behind a lot of pain associated with the jaw," Sessle says. "Sometimes it's deceptive though, and is felt in the neck muscles or shows up in headaches."

In the past, dentists have blamed structural problems in the jaw or unevenness of the teeth for many of the jaw muscle or joint pains. New research, however, indicates that a combination of psychological and structural problems may be the cause.

Perhaps the worst of all facial pains is trigeminal neuralgia, thought to be caused by a disorganization between the nerve pathways from the face and cells in the lower brain.

"The pain in this syndrome is best described as explosive," Sessle says.

"The slightest stimulation around the mouth, such as a puff of cold air, can send the patient into paroxysms of pain. Because he doesn't know when it will happen, it can drive a patient to despair."

Trigeminal neuralgia sometimes forces clinicians to use radical surgical procedures to give the patient relief. But Sessle's research could result in simpler solutions. He is uncovering the relationship between facial nerves and the different centres of the brain involved in reflexes of the jaw and in pain perception.

In the laboratory, he and his colleagues apply electrical stimulation to the nerves of the tooth and face, charting reactions in the nerve pathways leading from the face and the tooth, to and through the brain.

They have found that pain can be suppressed by inducing impulses from higher parts of the brain which control feelings of stress and emotion and determine a person's ability to control his own pain.

"As we continue to trace connections between these facial problems and parts of the brain, we will be able to tell better just how big a part stress and emotional factors play in facial pain," Sessle says. He also hopes to determine how naturally occurring chemicals in the brain might be used to suppress pain.

His search for exactly what is going on in the brain and nervous system when patients feel facial pain is aimed at finding the best and most direct ways to give people relief. That means that eventually the family dentist may have more sophisticated ways of diagnosing and treating a patient's discomfort.

# Quebec conundrum

is not new says political scientist who has found parallels in Austria-Hungary of 1867-1918

Proposals by the Parti Québécois for political sovereignty and "economic association" with the rest of Canada are similar in many respects to the arrangements which existed between Austria and Hungary from 1867 to 1918, according to a study by Professor Scott Eddie, Department of Political Economy.

In his study, *Austria-Hungary: A Model for Canada-Quebec?*, Eddie points out that many of the political problems and conditions that led to the "Compromise of 1867", which established a dual monarchy system in Austria-Hungary, resemble those characterizing Canada today, with Hungary the analogue for Quebec, and Austria that for the rest of Canada.

"While the analogy is by no means total," says Eddie, "the main points of congruence are immediately recognizable: in Hungary, a very nationalistic government seeking political independence and linguistic equality after centuries of subordination; within Hungary, a sizeable and economically powerful German-speaking minority; in Austria, provinces with a wide diversity in economic conditions and resources, some much richer and others considerably poorer than Hungary; and Austria being geographically diffuse, so that the most direct route between major Austrian regions was through Hungarian territory."

He finds the most striking parallel, however, to be the Hungarians' single-minded pursuit of an overriding goal in the face of often fragmented and disunited opposition from Austria.

Although the Austria-Hungary experience may not conform to the problems Canada currently faces, Eddie says the parallels are there, and both sides can learn "important lessons" from the association.

Nearly all the important economic relations between Austria and Hungary were regulated by identical laws passed in each country. A tariff and trade agreement negotiated between them provided for a common currency, a single bank of issue, free movement of labour and capital between the partners, and continuation of the pre-existing customs union and common external tariff.

Eddie says the debate over which country benefited more from the economic partnership continues today, but adds that a major and perhaps accidental benefit to both was that the "contractual limitation" on the size of the money supply, and the maintaining of a single central bank, prevented both sides from engaging in monetary shenanigans and greatly facilitated putting their respective financial houses in order. Eddie says that "given Canada's sorry record in monetary policy", there is a great deal to be learned from these arrangements.

The tariff system seems to have discriminated against Hungary and in favour of Austria, he says, and the free movement of capital and labour seemed to be of mutual advantage and caused very few problems.

Despite the Compromise of 1867, several major political problems plagued the dual monarchy throughout its existence, says Eddie.

The military was organized into an imperial army and navy, plus a home defence corps in each country; the Hungarians found the German language of command in the imperial armed forces to be a constant political irritant. Foreign relations were often stymied by the perception of obvious gain to one partner and loss to the other; minority rights issues caused internal tensions in both countries, as well as inter-partner tensions. Indeed, says Eddie, the political problems posed by the Czech minority within Austria may be an even more apt parallel to the situation of the Parti Québécois in Canada.

Whatever the parallels, Eddie says the lessons to be learned from Austro-Hungarian history both with regard to what went right and what went wrong warrant a much closer examination. In fact, he believes the PQ may already have the association under study.

## Who takes advantage of part-time studies?

A study of part-time students enrolled at Carleton University, conducted by Elizabeth Humphreys and John Porter, Carleton sociologists, revealed that:

- most part-time students were from middle and upper middle class origins
- over half were drawn from managerial, administrative and professional occupation categories.
- the single most important motivation for part-time study was a desire for personal enrichment.

The authors of the report, entitled *Part-time Studies and University Accessibility*, concluded that part-time programs were used mainly by those who previously had an opportunity to attend university but did not take advantage of it, or by those who had been to university before and now wanted even greater benefits. However, they said part-time studies also represent an opportunity for individuals disadvantaged by sex or socio-economic class to acquire educational credentials, skill and training necessary for advancement in their occupations.

Can universities do more than they are presently doing to attract such people? The authors note that to maximize the accessibility of higher education, regardless of social class origin, it is necessary

not only to create the educational opportunity and institutional arrangements, but to instill the requisite educational aspirations. However, they say research suggests that these aspirations are well developed before individuals leave high school, and there is little that higher education policy *per se* can do about that.

But they suggest that if part-time studies are to take up some of the university system's anticipated excess capacity, new approaches that lie outside the traditional modes of providing credit courses will have to be found.

## Kuerti and Bogyo play for Oxfam

Oxfam will benefit from a concert to be given by Anton Kuerti, pianist, and Kristine Bogyo, cellist. On Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 8.30 p.m. in Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, they will perform works by Tchaikovsky, Mendelssohn, Schumann and Faure.

Proceeds from the concert will go to Oxfam and to the Tower Nursery, a community day-care centre. Tickets at \$6, students and senior citizens \$4, are available from Oxfam and at the door. For information and reservations, telephone 961-3935 or 925-0792.



# Report of the Ombudsman

## to the Governing Council for the year October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978

This third annual report, covering the period from Oct. 1, 1977 to Sept. 30, 1978, is submitted to the Governing Council in compliance with the terms of reference for the University Ombudsman which require that the Ombudsman "make an annual report to the University community".

This report, which is briefer than the first two, consists of statistics on the caseload of the office, a review of items raised in previous annual reports, and

brief summaries of specific cases which seem of particular significance or interest. Most cases are not reported at all, and some which might otherwise have been included have been omitted because public disclosure seems more likely to hinder than facilitate a solution of the problems involved. The report concludes with such general comments about some general trends in the University as the limited perspective of the office permits.

### Statistics

Attached to this report as an appendix is statistical information on the caseload for the year under review along with comparable data for the other two years. As in the past, I would like to caution that the statistics are only generally indicative of the work of the office, and that the wide variety of cases handled defies any precise classification.

As the statistics indicate, there has been a modest increase in the use of the office over 1976-77, and if the trend established in the first three months of 1978-79 continues, a further increase seems likely.

There has been no change in the staff of the office over the past year which

continues to consist of myself and a secretary. Although the terms of reference and initial budget for the office made provision for a part-time executive assistant, repeated annual budget cuts have eliminated the funding for such a position. The operating expenses of the office for the year covered by this report, including salaries, but excluding space costs were \$50,600.

For the most part good co-operation has been forthcoming from officials with whom I have had reason to deal, and it appears that the office generally enjoys the confidence of the University community.

### Review of issues raised in previous annual reports

The 1975-76 annual report noted two problem areas regarding policy on academic appointments. These were confusion about the employment conditions of research associates and staff members engaged in teaching functions below the rank of tutor and not covered by the GAA collective agreement, and about the appeal rights of part-time members of the teaching staff on annual appointments when these appointments are not renewed, but it appears that no action has been taken to date. Cases received this year indicate that the lack of clear policy remains a problem for these employee groups.

In the 1976-77 annual report, the case of a non-academic staff member who had been charged with theft in connection with the attempted removal of some furniture from a University building under demolition was reported. Also recorded was my view that no charge should have been laid in this case, along

with the fact that a recommendation had been made for the development of an informal procedure for insuring adequate advance consideration in such cases. Since then a satisfactory procedure has been developed.

Also in that report I noted the University's failure to reverse service charges on the outstanding fees of students whose Ontario Student Assistance Program funding had been delayed because of processing difficulties at the ministry, notwithstanding the fact that the University had received funding from the ministry to cover its costs in this regard. I subsequently recommended that a specific policy for the systematic reversal of service charges in appropriate cases be developed, particularly in light of anticipated difficulties at the ministry in processing OSAP application in 1978. After some initial resistance, the administration agreed and a fair, apparently workable, procedure is now in place.

### Selected cases

In one of the professional faculties, a student reported, the same examinations were used in a number of courses year after year on the grounds that it was difficult to generate new question papers each year. Therefore students were not allowed to keep question papers, nor were their answer papers returned to them. However, some students apparently reconstructed the question papers from memory and distributed them to selected classmates the following year with the result that these students had a particular advantage on the examination and the assessment process generally was undermined. The student who contacted my office indicated that there had been complaints from students about this practice in past years but it still continued to some degree. To substantiate this claim, the student supplied me with copies of the reconstructed examination question papers. These were subsequently forwarded to the dean of the faculty, and the re-use of identical question papers has now ceased.

Another case, reported in the 1976-77 report, was also the subject of an extensive investigation in 1977-78. This was the question of the integration of contact sports in the intramural athletic program. In response to a complaint from the coach of a soccer team which had been disqualified because it included two female participants, the Department of Athletics & Recreation had argued that because of the hazard of injuries, as well as the potential program implications, integration should be delayed pending the collection of additional data on this complex subject. At the time, as I stated in the annual report, I decided that this cautious policy was justified.

However, following the receipt of a complaint from the two female students themselves, supported by the SAC Women's Commission, and after discovering that no substantial effort to gather additional information was under way, the case was re-opened. The result was a judgement on my part that the policy was indeed discriminatory and not justified on the basis of the evidence available. There followed a recommendation to the Department of Athletics & Recreation that the policy in question be reconsidered, and the department subsequently

approved a policy which provides for the integration of contact sports, with an equal opportunity to participate available to both sexes.

For the first time since the inception of the Office of the Ombudsman, two female students reported what they perceived to be forms of sexual harassment by male professors. In one case, an undergraduate student said that she had become so embarrassed and uncomfortable as a result of the attention paid to her by a professor that a male classmate always attempted to insure that the two were not alone together. Although she received the lowest mark in the class and stated that another female student had had a similar experience with the same professor the year before, the student insisted that no investigation take place but merely that a record be kept of her experience.

In the second case, a graduate student reported a professor in a course had suggested an intimate personal relationship. The student refused, but said that the professor had been very persistent, telephoning her at home and following her around the department. She subsequently received a lower final grade than she thought was warranted in the course. The professor denied the allegation, and insisted that the grade had been fairly assigned. A subsequent independent review resulted in an only slightly higher grade than had originally been awarded. In the end I concluded that the charge of sexual harassment was not substantiated.

As I made inquiries around the University about this kind of situation, some reported that they had rarely, if ever, heard of the problem, while others suggested that it "happened all the time". I sincerely hope that the latter are wrong, and that members of the teaching staff generally appreciate the need to avoid intimate personal relations with students whom they must evaluate. This would appear to be merely a common sense standard of professional conduct. On the much more serious matter of sexual harassment, it seems clear that even in its milder forms it is a troubling and disruptive influence in an academic situation as well as a violation of individual integrity and rights. In its more pernicious form, it involves a gross breach of professional ethics, an abuse of authority, and in some instances could be actionable under the Academic Discipline Code. It is, of course, singularly difficult to prove and, as I can attest, to investigate as well.

During 1977-78 the office became involved in student government affairs to an unprecedented and unwelcome degree with an investigation of alleged irregularities in last spring's election for the Erindale College Student Union. This investigation was undertaken when it became clear that there were indeed substantial questions about the validity of the election and its results, but neither the office of the vice-president — internal affairs or the principal of the college were prepared to deal with the matter. Therefore, having received a formal written complaint from several defeated candidates, and having consulted the office of the chief electoral officer of Ontario for advice, I reviewed the objections. My conclusion was that although there were many errors and irregularities in the conduct of the election, there was no evidence of any attempt to deliberately subvert the electoral process, and the errors and irregularities which did occur were not likely to have affected the ultimate results sufficiently to warrant recommending that the election be set aside.

However, the difficulties involved in persuading officials to take some responsibility for adjudicating complaints regard-

*Continued on Page 6*

Table A: Analysis of caseload by month





ing the election, so reminiscent of the response to the allegations regarding the financial affairs of the Scarborough College Student Council two years ago, have convinced me of the need for clarification of the forum in which such matters should be addressed. The *Handbook for Student Societies* now in preparation may satisfy this need provided that it comes to grips in a practical as well as rhetorical way with the University's obligation to insure that the organizations on whose behalf it collects compulsory fees from students in very substantial amounts dispense these funds and generally conduct their affairs in a proper, efficient and democratic fashion. This would involve more than an annual audit of an organization's financial records, the present requirement, but need not threaten the vital independence of student governments in establishing their own policies and priorities.

One other student government matter raised with the office was the question of the capacity of such a body to commence a legal action in Small Claims Court in order to collect moneys due it from sources from outside the University. This issue is now in the hands of the vice-president — business affairs and the University solicitor for an opinion.

The termination for budgetary reasons of three administrative staff members in a department of the central administration was the subject of a major investigation and confidential report. Notwithstanding the fact that most of the appropriate advance consultations had taken place, the termination of the three employees, who had between 11 and 15 years' service with the University, was handled in an inept and inconsiderate fashion, and even the notice provided in the initial letter of dismissal was less than that required by the Employment Standards Act. One of the employees was subsequently relocated within the University, and the other two ultimately received adequate — but not generous — settlements.

My investigation was launched to determine how these terminations could have occurred in such an unsatisfactory fashion in spite of the commitments which had been made to insure decent and compassionate treatment of employees terminated for budgetary

reasons. The conclusion was that the major contributing causes were a woefully inadequate policy, insufficient supervision and monitoring on the part of senior administrators, confusion amongst the different parties involved about their respective roles, compounded by individual errors in judgement. Also identified was the need — and the opportunity — for more deliberate planning of the staff reductions which will be necessary in the years ahead, and the importance of a more forceful and genuine institutional commitment to relocation of staff terminated for fiscal reasons.

The report was submitted to the President, the officials involved, the University of Toronto Staff Association, and the subcommittee of the Personnel Policy Board considering a revised policy on such matters. At the time of writing, this has not appeared. However, the volume of hiring of new staff which has taken place recently raises doubts in my mind about the amount of planning being done.

Pension benefits for current and retired hourly-paid employees were the subject of extended consideration during 1977-78. No pension plan at all existed for this group prior to 1959, and the plan which was established then was of a modest and relatively unattractive kind. The result has been that many of this group have retired, and continue to retire, on appallingly low pensions in many cases and certainly far below the minimum recommended for academic and other administrative staff by the Etkin Committee in 1975. This situation was drawn to my attention by an official who supervised individuals in this group and who had corresponded about their plight with the administration for a number of years with almost no results.

The conclusion of my investigation was a recommendation to the President that the circumstances and needs of this group of pensioners be examined in a spirit of justice and compassion and in light of the much more generous treatment the University appeared to have consistently provided over the years to members of the academic and administrative staffs in pension matters.

University, which is hardly surprising, but which must be kept in mind in assessing the significance of the complaints which are received. Nonetheless, after three years in office I have discerned some developments in the concerns brought to the Ombudsman's Office, and in the attitudes which they represent, to warrant recording some of them here. However, in describing them I readily acknowledge that they are based more on judgement and intuition than hard, statistical data.

First, over the past year there has been a distinct decline in the morale of the administrative staff, due largely, no doubt, to uncertainty about job security. However, an additional factor has been what I would describe as the perennial weakness of the University in the area of staff management. While there has been definite progress in recent years, in general the University appears to have been good to its staff members, without necessarily being good at managing them.

While this weakness was obscured during the University's prosperous years, the recent financial crisis has magnified it. The kind of staff management required to cope with the present situation is making unprecedented demands on the leadership qualities and supervisory skills of officials at every level. My impression is that some — and perhaps many — are making avoidable mistakes, either as a result of inexperience or insensitivity to the realities of managing people in such circumstances. The consequence is that essentially correct and necessary decisions are badly implemented thereby generating inordinate bad feeling, disruptions in the conduct of University business, and time-consuming (and therefore costly) disputes, grievances and consultations with the Ombudsman. And, of course, there is a spillover of ill-will and distrust to other staff members as well.

At least part of the solution is an acknowledgement that good management of staff — administrative or academic — is central, rather than incidental, to the successful functioning of the University in the years ahead, along with a deliberate effort at every level to put this into practice.

A second general observation follows from the appearance for the first time of complaints regarding physical overcrowding in classes, which have been unique to the Faculty of Arts & Science. Specifically, several students have reported a lack of adequate seating so that some must sit on the floor or stand, and there have also been reports of people who could not even get into lecture rooms and had to remain in the hallway. It appears that most of these problems are, in a sense, ultimately resolved in that somehow things seem to balance themselves out after a few weeks. However, this together with other complaints about the impact of budget reductions on the quality of instruction and the availability of places in certain courses, as well as comments from students generally, has contributed to an overall impression of a sharply deteriorating teaching/learning situation in some parts of this faculty.

Finally, some good news. It appears that the Grading Practices Policy, in its various versions and whatever its shortcomings, has had a considerable impact on student expectations regarding the organization and conduct of courses.

Many have asked about the policy with respect to specific situations and apparently have used the information to resolve successfully whatever problems they faced.

A second effect of the policy has been to establish more clearly than before the basic notion of acceptable standards of instruction and handling of a course, quite apart from the specific requirements of the policy. This is beginning to replace the compliant, accepting attitude often exhibited by students. In some instances this new attitude appears to be the result of a sort of consumerism, with students seeing themselves as paying customers, questioning whether they (and the public) had obtained their "money's worth" in a particular course, and raising the possibility of fees refunds where they felt they had not. Students also seem sensitive to the fact that universities are now competing for students because of declining enrolments, and a real option exists to go elsewhere.

On the whole, I have found students to be realistic and reasonable. Most have expressed a sincere and responsible concern about the quality of their academic experience at this University, and this is something to be welcomed.

In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to the many members of the University who have co-operated with the office for the past year, and particularly to those to whom I turn from time to time for counsel.

Eric A. McKee,  
University Ombudsman

General observations

One of my disappointments as Ombudsman has been the very limited degree to which it has been possible to generalize from the cases dealt with by the office so as to identify problem areas. While an Ombudsman may have a special and even unique perspective on the University, it is most certainly not an overview, and it is difficult to determine which complaints are indicative of a

larger pattern or trend and which are atypical, isolated incidents. Many members of the University, particularly students, will delay remedial action until a problem becomes absolutely desperate, so that even a handful of complaints can be significant. On the other hand, people do not contact the office to report positive aspects of the

Table B: Analysis of caseload by constituency

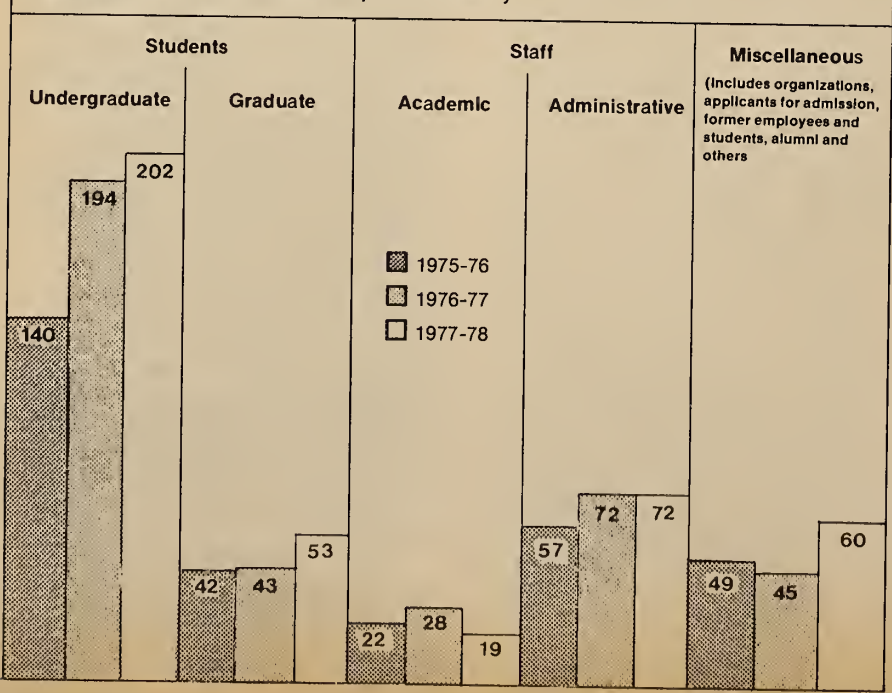


Table C: Analysis of caseload by campus

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Erindale	16	24	15
Scarborough	23	14	26
St. George	268	299	322
Not applicable	3	45	43
	310	382	406

Table D: Analysis of caseload by action taken

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Information	164	208	225
Grievance or complaints			
a) Expedite	35	55	50
b) Resolved	35	36	47
c) Unjustified	29	43	35
d) Other	14	6	9
No action required	11	10	14
No jurisdiction	8	16	16
Incomplete	14	8	10
	310	382	406

**Information** — Advising and informing members of the University about the means available to them to resolve whatever grievance or difficulty they have.

**Expedite** — Resolution of relatively simple "red-tape" problems, such as arranging an exception to a rule in a particular case, speeding up consideration of a routine matter, securing an explanation of a decision, arranging a meeting with the appropriate official, or unsnarling difficulties which occurred when an item fell between two jurisdictions, etc.

**Resolved** — A grievance was settled more or less to the satisfaction of both the complainant and the respondent official or department, usually through a reversal of the original decision, a compromise or an agreement that, in light of new or clarified information, no grievance existed.

**Unjustified** — After investigation and consideration, no basis was found for a grievance, or the redress sought by a complainant was not justified or reasonable.

**Other** — A grievance or the redress sought was found to be partially justified, no redress was possible, or it proved to be unresolvable.

**No action required** — A case was drawn to the attention of the office, but no action of either an informational or investigative nature was ever required.

**No jurisdiction** — The object of the "request for assistance" was outside the jurisdiction of the Governing Council.

**Incomplete** — No conclusion had been reached at the time of the report.



# Our museums need professionals

to preserve valuable artefacts, and this new program will provide them

by Pamela Cornell

**"M**ost historic objects would be better preserved if they were kept in Aunt Matilda's attic rather than presented to museums in Canada."

When that statement was made in a Toronto newspaper last summer by a prominent art conservator, the public glimpsed a serious problem the museum community has recognized for years. Most of our museums are ill-equipped to prevent the artefacts of our cultural heritage from deteriorating at an alarming rate.

There is an urgent need for trained professionals who understand the complex concerns of a museum and can communicate that understanding to board members and bureaucrats — the people who hold the purse strings. To meet that need, U of T is revising its graduate program in museology, the only one of its kind in a Canadian university.

The M.Museol. program was launched 10 years ago, with the Royal Ontario Museum as its headquarters. Lectures and laboratory experience have been offered there to complement the academic courses each student takes in a museum-related discipline such as art history, zoology, or East Asian studies. The 15-month program has been rounded out with a three-month internship, often spent at the ROM.

In the first years of the program, the ROM was typical of traditional institutions housing art, antiquities, and natural science specimens; each departmental curator is an acknowledged expert in a particular specialty. But the after-effects of Canada's centennial celebration have made the ROM the exception rather than the rule. Communities throughout the country have been discovering their heritage and wanting to display it. The result has been a big boom in little museums.

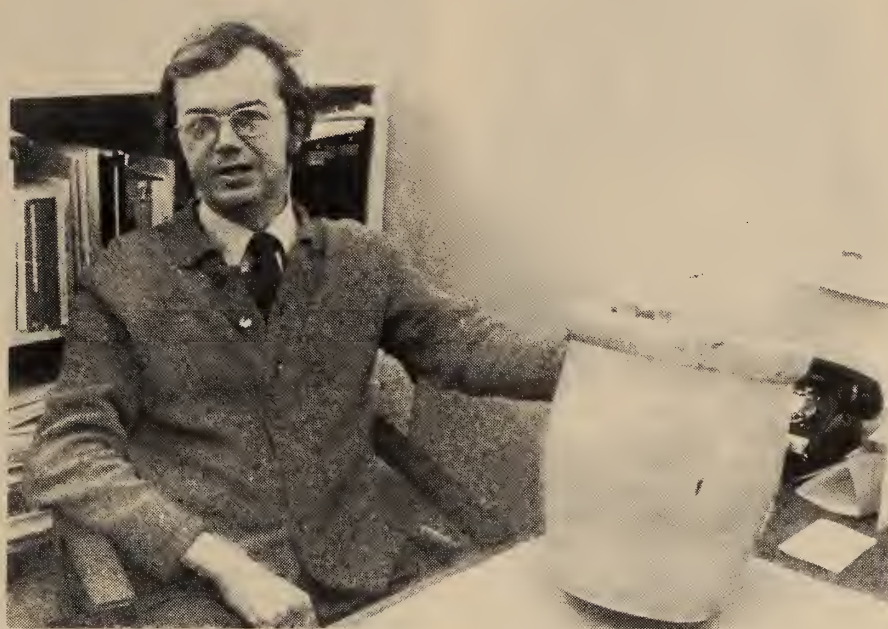
More than 100 museums and art galleries have opened in Ontario during the past year alone, says David Newlands, co-ordinator of the University's museology program. That brings the number of small museums, galleries, and archives in the province to about 460. Of those, at least 60 percent close for the winter and 95 percent operate on an annual budget of less than \$50,000.

The local curator might be a retired history teacher who doesn't realize that silk and certain pigments break down under bright lights, or that old wooden furniture will dry out and crack without carefully controlled temperature and humidity. Or a pensioner living next door might come in to take tickets and dust the never-changing display of artefacts set out at random on trestle tables.

Community museums desperately need trained museologists to protect and present their acquisitions effectively but U of T's museology graduates have had a rude awakening when they left the comforting shelter of their training ground. Unlike the specialists at the ROM, a community museum curator must be a generalist — combining the skills of scholar, janitor, administrator, designer, carpenter, conservator, teacher, accountant, and publicist. The graduates found themselves wishing they'd had more practical experience to supplement their theoretical training.

Last year, a decadal review chaired by R.H. Painter of the School of Graduate Studies recommended that the museology program be extended from 15 to 20 months, beginning in September 1979. That longer residency period will allow for expanded coursework as well as for two three-month internships, one in a large and one in a small institution.

Meanwhile, a supervisory committee has been established to oversee all research papers and courses of study and to make



Museology program co-ordinator David Newlands displays artefact found on a dig in Huron County

recommendations on the admission of candidates to the program. Committee members include representatives from the Ontario Science Centre and the Art Gallery of Ontario, as well as from the ROM, the School of Graduate Studies, and appropriate graduate departments.

Dean Painter's report also recommended that museology's administrative headquarters be shifted from the ROM to the University's Institute for the History & Philosophy of Science & Technology. The move was made last August.

Of the 86 eligible applicants for the 1978-79 program, only 15 were admitted and that number will be cut to 10 when the revised program goes into effect.

"Those who aren't accepted tend to be very upset because they've had a clear-cut, long-term interest in museology," says David Newlands.

Most applicants have worked in museums, as volunteers or summer employees, and some are even working full-time but want to upgrade their professional qualifications. The students are exposed to the history and ethics of collections; preservation and restoration; theories of education for children, adults, and special groups (such as the blind); exhibit design and assembly; program evaluation; public relations; personnel policies; administration and finance.

"We don't need a lot of space at the University," says Newlands. "In fact, our needs are better served if we draw on resources in the community, rather than try to be our own greenhouse."

This term, for example, the students are designing an exhibit for Gibson House, the former home of provincial land surveyor David Gibson, who was exiled for his part in the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837. The house, on Yonge Street north of Sheppard, contains an art gallery and small museum-type display area. Besides devising and researching a theme for their exhibit, the students must assemble the appropriate artefacts, design and build the display, prepare brochures, arrange an opening night reception, and document visitor reaction. For assistance, the students can call on the museum's reserve of volunteers.

Enthusiastically applauding such practical projects in museology is Dorothy Duncan, museums adviser to Ontario's Ministry of Culture & Recreation.

"Seeing a project through, from start to finish, in a little museum like Gibson House gives students a completely different perspective than they would get working at the ROM. But Gibson House is one of the top 10 small museums in the province, so even that experience won't prepare them for the unenlightened attitudes they're likely to encounter elsewhere."

Duncan's job takes her out to every community museum in Ontario so she has been co-opted as a lecturer and consultant in the museology program.

"I warn students about how tight-fisted boards and grant-giving agencies can be, but I suspect they think I'm exaggerating. Actually, the situation is probably twice as bad as I indicate to them."

"One of the biggest problems is that communities want a local person to look after their collections, even though they don't have anyone with any experience there. When boards ask how much they should pay a trained professional, we suggest they offer something comparable to what teachers are receiving in their local schools — perhaps \$16,000 to \$20,000 — and they nearly faint. Yet there's just as much responsibility and professionalism involved in museum work as there is in teaching."

There are probably no more than 10 jobs a year in Canada for museology graduates and salaries are poor, says Robin Inglis, executive director of the Canadian Museums Association and a graduate of the U of T program. The CMA, now 30 years old and with 350 institutional and about 1,000 individual members, is currently devising accreditation procedures for museologists which will probably go into effect in the coming academic year. Inglis hopes accreditation will make more museum boards aware of the complexity of the work and the importance of establishing high professional standards.

The number of requests for qualified museologists is already on the increase, says John McAvity, executive director of the Ontario Museums Association. His 750-member organization offers more than 30 seminars a year, "usually technically oriented, to help people already in the field pull themselves up by their own bootstraps". McAvity is quick to point out that, unlike the University program, OMA seminars are not intended as any kind of professional entry scheme.

The U of T program is getting better and better as we in the profession hone our aims," says Linda Bartz, education officer at the Art Gallery of Ontario. "If there'd been a course like that where I came from (Calgary), I'd have taken it. It's important to know the history of your profession, otherwise you have no sense of continuity. But what the museology program does more than anything is deglamorize the work by introducing starry-eyed types to the realities of budgets, personalities, deadlines, and dealing with governments."

## Press Notes

Quickly now, what is the DCB? No, it's not the secret police of one of those Eastern bloc countries. DCB is the acronym for what Ramsay Cook called, 'the most important scholarly enterprise currently under way in this country,' the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*.

This ambitious undertaking owes its beginning to a Toronto businessman, James Nicholson, who amassed a fortune from the manufacture of a rather unlikely commodity — birdseed. When he died, in 1952, his will provided the University of Toronto with a million dollar endowment to help finance a multi-volume dictionary of the noteworthy inhabitants of Canada from earliest times to the present (except for living persons).

Nicholson's bequest (note the restraint shown in not referring to it as a nest-egg) enabled the Press to begin work on the DCB in 1959. In 1961 les Presses de l'université Laval was invited to become a partner in producing a simultaneous French language edition, *Dictionnaire biographique du Canada*. It was decided that each volume of the DCB/DBC would cover a specific number of years, with biographies arranged alphabetically within each, so that readers could follow the relations of individuals brought together by the historical events of their period.

When Volume I (covering notable men and women who died between 1000 and 1700) emerged in 1966, the public reaction was the kind publishers dream about. Reviewers raved, glowing articles appeared in newspapers and magazines, the first printing sold out within a few weeks of publication. Subsequent volumes have fulfilled the promise of the first and have been enthusiastically received by scholars and general readers alike.

The endowment, however, dictated a slower than desirable pace for the overall project and the Press sought additional funding. The Centennial Commission provided a grant for research into the years 1850 to 1900, and the Canada Council made several generous grants to accelerate the schedule of publication of the project. This support is now continued by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. Here's a report of progress to date.

Published:

Volume I, 1000-1700

Volume II, 1701-1740

Volume III, 1741-1770

Volume IX, 1861-1870

Volume X, 1871-1880

Volume IV, 1771-1800, will be published this year. Six further volumes are being prepared which will take the series to the end of the 19th century by 1985, and then the editors will turn to 20th century history. When they reach the 1950s a certain birdseed manufacturer will certainly merit an entry.

University  
of Toronto  
Press



## Why women's studies?

by Kay Armatage

*The women's studies program is being contained and de-fused at U of T, says Kay Armatage. Declared feminist radicals have been laid off and the program is now headed by a man. Why? Because the political aims of the feminist revolution are too threatening to male academics concerned about job security in times of fiscal restraint, says Armatage. Traditional disciplines could be revolutionized from within if feminist aims and methods were incorporated into them but the scholars involved are unlikely to re-evaluate the beliefs and methods that have provided their power base for 3,000 years.*

*Kay Armatage is cross-appointed (on contract) to the cinema program at Innis College and the women's studies program (launched seven years ago) at New College, where she teaches an introductory course as well as courses on women's cinema and women writers of the world. A film columnist for such periodicals as Take One and Canadian Forum, she is currently editing her third film, Bed and Sofa, a remake of a silent Russian comedy about sexual freedom, women's rights, and abortion.*



**W**hy women's studies? Funny question. I remember answering the same one quite a while ago. The teachers of the introductory women's course wrote a piece under that title as an introduction to a very unofficial program brochure in 1974.

"Why women's studies" discussed the manifest male bias of the University as an academic institution. No scholarship is neutral, it declared; the very notion of scholarly objectivity was questioned, as it had contributed to a systematic discrimination against women. History had been the study of men's achievements alone; sociology was a study of men in groups; literature had ignored women writers. We wrote that in order to study women's achievements, traditions, and experiences, new disciplines and new interdisciplinary methodologies would have to emerge. We also confronted the discrimination against women in the University's hiring, promotion, and

salary policies, and in its attitudes towards women students.

We were called on the carpet. I was invited to the dean's office. It became clear that such a political statement was inappropriate. One teacher was moved to declare publicly that hers was not "a women's lib" course. The explicit assumption was that politics mitigated against true scholarship.

In the following years, the women's studies program had to struggle ceaselessly to recover from those charges of "political purposes".

For my part, all those suspicions of my political interests and biases were well-founded. I saw my activities in university teaching as part of the feminist revolution. I hoped that students would emerge from the women's studies program equipped and inspired to carry on as feminists, not only after university, but in all their other courses. By this I mean more than doing papers on women in courses which had otherwise excluded the subject. To be effective, women's studies should offer students a perspective from which they could question the bases and methods of all the other forms of knowledge generated by centuries of "scholarship" — until recently, and still disproportionately, a purposefully maintained male preserve.

So why not women's studies? Perhaps it is too obvious to say that the political aims of the feminist revolution are just too threatening. For, if the purposes of women's studies were to be achieved, the rug would be pulled out from under all the other disciplines. This I think is the sense of statements like that of Dean Kruger's, recently quoted, that if women's studies is successful "it will put itself out of business". That is, the aims and methods of women's studies would be incorporated into all other kinds of study, revolutionizing all disciplines from within, so that eventually there would be no need for a separate program.

This is a notion to which we've all paid lip service. I for one have never really imagined that it would happen. Women's studies not only contributes new research to new areas of knowledge, but it systematically questions the foundations of all other prior knowledge,

concluding that a bias against women is integral to them. To be successful, women's studies must be seen to be right. The magnitude of such a notion is enormous: that the traditional disciplines would be prepared not only to re-evaluate but to give up the beliefs and methods that have provided their power base for 3,000 years.

I don't see it happening, especially now with tenure to worry about. Quite the opposite. Women's studies is in the process of being contained and diffused — de-fused.

The "political" charges against the program are being waylaid, partly as the result of layoffs of some declared feminist radicals from the teaching ranks, and partly as a result of the recent appointment of a man as head of the women's studies program committee. That at least was the response of Bill Saywell to the appointment: that it signified "the end of the emotional connotations of the program, in that it didn't matter whether a man or woman had the job". For "emotional" I hasten to read "political"; and the second clause reminds me of a response from a member of last year's committee as I argued against this appointment. He asked, "But can you explain why sex is an issue here?"

Exactly. Here all along I'd thought that sex was *the* issue, that what we were demonstrating and working against was that fact, and that this constituted the basis of the analysis. Even the need to consider appointing a man demonstrated that: after years of discriminatory hiring and promotion in the university, there were too few women of suitable rank available.

But now we recognize that discrimination, thanks to the effectiveness of the program. And thus, through a felicitous doublethink, we can eliminate sex as an issue — another sign of the effectiveness of the program. Maybe someday, if things go on as they are, women's studies can be eliminated altogether, as the final sign of its success.

Then if they ask me again, "Why women's studies?", I can guess what my answer will be. Same old answer.

## Change for change's sake?

Reflection on the interim report of the Committee to Review the Undergraduate Program in the Faculty of Arts & Science leaves me increasingly disquieted. For some years now, the curriculum of the Faculty has been based on a clear, albeit very controversial, conception of undergraduate education. In this view, the individual course is the basic unit from which programs of study are constructed. The student is encouraged to choose, for him/herself, among these units, to create a program meeting his/her needs and interests. Guidance, in the form of recommended specialist and minor programs, and extensive counselling, are provided to assist the student in making an informed choice, but the basic flexibility of the system both maximizes the options among which students choose, and minimizes the costs of undoing or remedying mistaken choices.

There are both advantages and disadvantages to a curriculum based on this conception. Certainly the sense of community which was felt, by both students and faculty who participated in the old honours programs, is difficult, if not impossible to maintain or recapture in the present structure. It is possible for students who lack adequate advice, information, or motivation, to construct incoherent programs which leave them strongly dissatisfied with their university education. But it is also possible for students who are informed, and who have clear objectives, to build programs which were quite impossible given the rigidity of the old structure.

Many of my colleagues in the Department of Philosophy are not convinced that the merits of the present conception have been sufficiently recognized by those who are reviewing the curriculum. But beyond this, it is most alarming to find that, to this point, the review has

deliberately eschewed any attempt to develop a conception of undergraduate education from which a coherent set of curricular recommendations might be derived. What is evident in the interim report is the absence of clear rationale for the new proposals. We seem to be invited to accept less flexibility simply so that we may have structure, new requirements so that there may be requirements. The report seems to confuse *depth*, which is surely essential to university education, with *specialization*, which is but one way of achieving depth.

Before reforming the curriculum in arts and science, there should be full discussion of the merits and defects, both of the present curriculum, and of the principles which would underlie any proposed changes. Only if, after such discussion, agreement emerges on a conception of undergraduate education differing from that now exhibited by the curriculum, should the Faculty proceed to implement changes based on that agreed conception.

At Harvard University, major curricular changes are being introduced, based on a clearly articulated conception of undergraduate education which has been submitted to thorough discussion. One might wish to reject that conception, but one could hardly deny that Harvard has proceeded in a careful and reasonable way in the development of its new proposals. At Toronto, it would seem, we are to change because change is in the air, without considering why we should change, or what implications our changes will have. Can this be what we want?

David Gauthier  
Department of Philosophy

## Plagiarism defence inadequate says critic

On December 18, 1978 a letter from President James Ham to Anab Whitehouse (chairman, Sufi Study Circle of U of T) appeared in the *Bulletin*. Dr. Ham's letter purported to give the reasons why Professor Roger M. Savory should be cleared of charges of plagiarism with respect to the latter's article "Law and Traditional Society". The following points, which are only a few of the many issues discussed in the Sufi Study Circle's 20 page critique of President Ham's letter, indicate that his defence of Professor Savory leaves unanswered many crucial questions and raises a number of fundamental problems.

(1) Although the President claims that Professor Savory "made no attempt to conceal his indebtedness to either author", nowhere in Savory's article or the book which he edits does the name of David De Santillana appear; yet, there are many sections of Savory's article which mirror various aspects of an article by De Santillana called "Law and Society". Moreover, while there is one (and only one) footnote in Savory's article which cites a quotation from N.J. Coulson's book *A History of Islamic Law*, absolutely no acknowledgement is given in Savory's article of the many sections in his article that show remarkable parallels to numerous sections of N.J. Coulson's

book, nor are any sources cited for the considerable number of virtual quotes from Coulson's book that appear in Savory's article. And, even though Coulson's book is listed in the section at the end of *Introduction to Islamic Civilization* entitled "Suggested Background Reading" (some 135 pages away from Savory's article), there is no way the "suggested readings" acknowledgement of Coulson's book can be tied specifically to Savory's article — as opposed to articles by other authors in the book edited by, among others, Professor Savory. In addition, it was not Savory but another professor (Professor Birnbaum) on the editorial committee who was responsible for putting together the "Suggested Background Reading" section. Consequently, the fact that the title of Coulson's book appears in the aforementioned section of *Introduction to Islamic Civilization* and even is praised there as a "masterly survey", none of this can possibly be construed as a proper acknowledgement for the considerable material from Coulson's book that repeatedly seems to show up in Savory's article. Indeed, the Sufi Study Circle's report cited 41 separate examples constituting nearly half of Professor Savory's 6 1/4 page article which can be

Continued on Page 11



# Events



*Solar power will be the subject of a Royal Canadian Institute lecture Feb. 10*

## Lectures

*Wednesday, February 7*

**The Phases of the Aramaic Language.**  
Prof. Joseph A. Fitzmeyer, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 323 Textbook Store, 280 Huron St. 4 p.m.  
(Near Eastern Studies and SGS)

**The Political Economy of Welfare.**  
Prof. H. Scott Gordon, Indiana University and Queen's University; 1978-79 Bissell Chair Distinguished Lecturer in Political Economy. 1017 New College. 4 to 6 p.m.  
(New College and Political Economy)

**Understanding Ancient Architecture through Contemporary Rural Architecture.**

Lloyd E. Cotsen, field architect with excavations in Greece. Lecture room, McLaughlin Planetarium. 4.30 p.m.  
(Archaeological Institute of America, Toronto Society)

*Thursday, February 8*

**Studying a Little Italy: Ethnicity, Neighbourhood and Methods in Urban History.**

Prof. Robert F. Harney, Department of History. Fifth in public lecture series, "Ethnic and Race Relations". Sociology lounge, Borden Building, 563 Spadina Ave. 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.  
(Sociology and Ethnic & Immigration Studies)

**Power and Play in Canadian Sport.**

Prof. Richard Bruneau, Queen's University. First of two lectures, "The Political Economy of Sport". West Hall, University College. 4 p.m.

**The Political Economy of Justice.**

Prof. H. Scott Gordon, Indiana University and Queen's University; 1978-79 Bissell Chair Distinguished Lecturer in Political Economy. 1017 New College. 4 to 6 p.m.  
(New College and Political Economy)

**On Realism in Architecture.**

Prof. Jorge Silvetti, Harvard University. 3254 Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.  
(Architecture, Ontario Association of Architects and Toronto Society of Architects)

*Friday, February 9*

**Real Estate as a Commercial Investment.**

T. Glen Chambers, Ontario Real Estate Association. Innis College Town Hall. 12.15 p.m.

Third of five talks in Lunch & Learn Club Series IV, "Real Estate Ownership"; membership for five series of lectures, \$25. Information, 978-2400.  
(Continuing Studies)

**Aspects of Trobriand Exchange.**

Prof. Annette Weiner, University of Texas, Austin. 3050 Sidney Smith Hall. 2 to 4 p.m.  
(Anthropology and SGS)

*Saturday, February 10*

**Solar Energy — What's Really Going On Out There?**

Douglas Lorrman, Moriyama Architects & Planners, Toronto. Convocation Hall. 8.15 p.m., doors open 7.30 p.m.  
(Royal Canadian Institute)

*Sunday, February 11*

**Prayer: Mary and the Saints.**

Prof. Walter Principe, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. Last of five in "Lord, Teach Us to Pray: Prayer Experience in the Catholic Community", annual St. Michael's College theological series. Brennan Lounge. 7 p.m.

*Wednesday, February 14*

**Chomsky on Meaning.**

Prof. Jerrold J. Katz, City University of New York. Department of Linguistics, 47 Queen's Park Cresc. East. 3 p.m.  
(Linguistics and SGS)

**Spellbound: A Typographical Critique of the Concept of Old Spelling and of Old-Spelling Editions.**

Prof. Randall McLeod, Erindale College. Illustrated account of new research. 179 University College. 4 p.m.  
(English)

*Thursday, February 15*

**Grinding in the Mill or Breaking the Crust: Thoughts on Canadianization.**

Prof. Cornelius Jaenen, University of Ottawa. Sixth in public lecture series, "Ethnic and Race Relations". Sociology lounge, Borden Building, 563 Spadina Ave. 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.  
(Sociology and Ethnic & Immigration Studies)

**Canada vs East Germany: A Comparison of Sport Systems.**

Doug Gilbert, Edmonton Sun, with Klaus Huhn, *Neues Deutschland*, Berlin. Second of two lectures, "The Political Economy of Sport". 161 University College. 4 p.m.

**Canadian Diplomacy in the 1980s: Leadership and Service.**

Allan Gotlieb, under-secretary of state for external affairs. West Hall, University College. 8 p.m.  
(CIS and Canadian Institute of International Affairs)

*Friday, February 16*

**Consumer Aspects of Housing.**

Prof. Jacob S. Ziegel, Faculty of Law. Innis College Town Hall. 12.15 p.m.  
Fourth of five talks in Lunch & Learn Club Series IV, "Real Estate Ownership"; membership for five series of lectures, \$25. Information, 978-2400.  
(Continuing Studies)

**Early Black History in Ontario.**

Daniel Hill, special adviser on human rights. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m. Admission, \$1.50.  
(Continuing Studies and Community Relations)

*Saturday, February 17*

**The Niagara Escarpment and the Bruce Trail.**

James Woodford, Coalition of the Niagara Escarpment. Convocation Hall. 8.15 p.m., doors open 7.30 p.m.  
(Royal Canadian Institute)

*Tuesday, February 20*

**Current Thoughts on the Etiology and Pathogenesis of Rheumatoid Arthritis and Related Rheumatic Diseases.**

Prof. Carl M. Pearson, University of California, Los Angeles; Ray F. Farquharson Visiting Professor of Medicine. Academy of Medicine, second floor. 4 p.m.

## Seminars

*Monday, February 5*

**Law in Soviet Ukraine: Experiences and Observations of a Former Soviet Lawyer.**  
(In Ukrainian)  
Boris Budilovsky, Toronto. Common room, 2nd floor, 21 Sussex Ave. 8 p.m.  
(Ukrainian Studies)

*Tuesday, February 6*

**Mycoplasmas as Pests and Pathogens.**  
Dr. Patricia Quinn, Hospital for Sick Children. 235 Fitzgerald Building. 3.30 p.m.  
(Microbiology & Parasitology)

**Parent Bodies of Differentiated Meteorites: Implications for the Origins of Planets.**

Prof. Edward Stolper, Harvard University. 202 Mining Building. 4 p.m.

**Sociobiology: will it make the Social Sciences obsolete?**

Prof. Scott Gordon, Indiana University and Queen's University; 1978-79 Bissell Chair Distinguished Lecturer in Political Economy. 1017 New College. 4 to 6 p.m.  
(New College and Political Economy)

*Thursday, February 8*

**A British Experience in Controls Development and Implementation for Nuclear Power Plants.**

Prof. John Van de Vegte, Department of Mechanical Engineering. 252 Mechanical Building. 3.10 p.m.

**Hazard Evaluation: Estimating Hazard of Toxic Chemicals to Aquatic Life.**

Prof. John Cairns, Jr., Virginia Polytechnical Institute. 119 Wallberg Building. 4 p.m.  
(IES and Environmental Engineering)

**Exercise: crabs, flounders, toads, and salamanders.**

Prof. Gordon McDonald, McMaster University. 432 Ramsay Wright Zoological Laboratories. 4 p.m.

*Friday, February 9*

**Trobriand Kinship from another view: The reproductive power of men and women.**

Prof. Annette Weiner, University of Texas, Austin. 3050 Sidney Smith Hall. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.  
(Anthropology and SGS)

*Monday, February 12*

**The Historical and Literary Background to Ukrainian-Spanish Relations.**

Oleh Romanyshyn, Department of Spanish & Portuguese. Common room, 2nd floor, 21 Sussex Ave. 8 p.m.  
(Ukrainian Studies)

## Colloquia

*Tuesday, February 6*

**The Distance to the LMC Using OB Stars.**  
David Crampton, Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria. David Dunlap Observatory. 4 p.m.

*Wednesday, February 7*

**Be Stars.**

Prof. Arne Slettebak, Ohio State University. 137 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

**Chinese Rules of Address:**

**The Theoretical Context.**

Prof. R.O. Kroger, Department of Psychology. Seminar room, 14-228 Robarts Library. 8 p.m.  
(East Asian Studies and East Asian Studies Student Union 1979 Colloquia Series)

*Thursday, February 8*

**The Geographical Interpretation of Ptolemy in the Renaissance.**

Prof. J.A. May, Department of Geography. IHPST Common Room, 418 Textbook Store, 280 Huron St. 4 p.m.

*Friday, February 9*

**Moral Ritual: Clergy Responses to the "Holocaust" Series.**

Prof. Robert Wuthnow, Princeton University. Religious Studies Lounge, 14-352 Robarts Library. 1 to 2.30 p.m.

**Model Studies of CO Reduction.**

Prof. C. Casey, University of Wisconsin, Madison. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 p.m.  
(Chemistry and SGS)

*Tuesday, February 13*

**Integration of Foreign DNA into *Bacillus subtilis*.**

Dr. Gary Wilson, University of Rochester. 235 Fitzgerald Building. 3.30 p.m.  
(Microbiology & Parasitology)

**Gold Deposits and Their Possible Source Rocks: Some Myths and Facts.**

Prof. Reid Keays, Melbourne University; visiting Department of Geology. 202 Mining Building. 4 p.m.

*Thursday, February 15*

**Lake Erie — Has It Improved?**

Noel Burns, Canada Centre for Inland Waters. 119 Wallberg Building. 4 p.m.  
(IES and Environmental Engineering)

**Structure and function along the family tree of salamanders.**

Bruce Naylor, Department of Zoology. 432 Ramsay Wright Zoological Laboratories. 4 p.m.

*Friday, February 16*

**The Authenticity of the Letter of Sappho to Phaon (*Heroides* 15).**

Prof. R.J. Tarrant, Department of Classics. 244 University College. 3.15 p.m.

*Monday, February 19*

**Evolution of Oceanic Fracture Zones.**

Prof. Jeff Karson, Department of Earth & Planetary Sciences, Erindale College. 202 Mining Building. 4 p.m.

*Tuesday, February 20*

**Geochemical Puzzles from Archean Rocks in Ontario.**

Prof. Ian Smith, Department of Geology. 202 Mining Building. 4 p.m.



*Thursday, February 15*

**Memory Considerations in Multi-Processor Design.**

Prof. John Tartar, University of Alberta. 103 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m.  
(Computer Science and SGS)

**Leibniz on Time.**

Prof. Robert F. McRae, Department of Philosophy. IHPST Common Room, 418 Textbook Store. 4 p.m.

*Friday, February 16*

**On Defining Spirituality.**

Prof. Walter Principe, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. Religious Studies Lounge, 14-352 Robarts Library. 1 to 2.30 p.m.

**Spectroscopy of Metal Aggregates: Clusters, Colloids, and Bumps.**

Prof. Martin Moskovits, Department of Chemistry. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

*Monday, February 19*

**The Business of Universities and the University as a Business.**

A.K. Adlington, University of Western Ontario; discussant, Daniel Lang, *Canadian Journal of Higher Education*. Fourth of six in Higher Education Colloquium 78/79, "Ideas of the University". Board Room, 12th floor, OISE, 252 Bloor St. W. 4 to 6 p.m.



# Events



Harold being offered the crown: a detail from the Bayeux Tapestry

## Meetings & Conferences

**Monday, February 5**

**The Anglo-Saxons and Their Neighbours.** Second annual Colloquium on Mediaeval Civilization at Scarborough College. Lectures will be given Feb. 5 to 8 and Feb. 12 & 13. Information, 284-3243.

Program, Monday, Feb. 5:

"Art in early Anglo-Saxon England." Prof. Robert Deshman, Department of Fine Art. 3.10 p.m.

"Slavery in Anglo-Saxon England." Prof. D. Pelteret, Concordia University. 4.10 p.m. Council Chamber, Scarborough College.

**Tuesday, February 6**

**The Anglo-Saxons and Their Neighbours.** Second annual Colloquium on Mediaeval Civilization. Information, see listing Feb. 5.

"The Bayeux Tapestry as propaganda." Prof. S. Brown, York University. 3.10 p.m.

"Anglo-Saxon towns: their establishment and significance." Prof. M.M. Sheehan, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. 4.10 p.m.

Council Chamber, Scarborough College.

**Wednesday, February 7**

**The Anglo-Saxons and Their Neighbours.** Second annual Colloquium on Mediaeval Civilization. Information, see listing Feb. 5.

"Domestic peace and public order in Anglo-Saxon law." Prof. R.V. Colman, Department of History. 3.10 p.m.

"The image of the worm: some literary implications of serpentine decoration."

Prof. A.J.G. Patenall, English, Scarborough College. 4.10 p.m. H-215 Scarborough College. (Please note room.)

**Meet Michael Cassidy, MPP.**

U of T New Democrats open meeting with leader of Ontario New Democratic Party. 1074 Sidney Smith Hall. 4 p.m. (Regular proceedings begin at 3 p.m.)

**Thursday, February 8**

**The Anglo-Saxons and Their Neighbours.** Second annual Colloquium on Mediaeval Civilization. Information, see listing Feb. 5.

"The Anglo-Saxon use of apocryphal gospels." Prof. Antonette Healey, Centre for Medieval Studies. 3.10 p.m.

"Anglo-Saxon saints: patrons or heroes?"

Prof. J.H. Corbett, History/Classics,

Scarborough College. 4.10 p.m.

Council Chamber, Scarborough College.

**Monday, February 12**

**The Anglo-Saxons and Their Neighbours.** Second annual Colloquium on Mediaeval Civilization. Information, see listing Feb. 5.

"The boundaries of Old English literature." Prof. A.F. Cameron, Centre for Medieval Studies. 3.10 p.m.

"Kings, earls and thanes in the Old Saxon gospels." Prof. Douglas Woods, Linguistics, Scarborough College. 4.10 p.m.

Council Chamber, Scarborough College.

**Tuesday, February 13**

**The Anglo-Saxons and Their Neighbours.** Second annual Colloquium on Mediaeval Civilization. Information, see listing Feb. 5.

"The Celtic church in Anglo-Saxon times."

Prof. Claude Evans, French/Linguistics, Scarborough College. 3.10 p.m.

"Beowulf, Bede and St. Oswine: Germanic culture in Old English hagiography."

Prof. Colin Chase, Centre for Medieval Studies. 4.10 p.m.

R-3103 Scarborough College.

(Please note room.)

**Friday, February 16**

**Medieval Villages II: The Human Element.**

Annual medieval conference, second in a series of two on the medieval village. All sessions will be held in Victoria College Theatre, 73 Queen's Park, Feb. 16 and 17.

Registration fee \$6. Information and registration, Centre for Medieval Studies, telephone 978-2380.

Program, Feb. 16:

*Montaillou Revisited.*

"Village, Town, and City in the Region of Toulouse." Prof. John Mundy, Columbia University. 2 p.m.

"Montaillou Revisited: Mentalité and Methodology." Prof. L.E. Boyle, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. 3.15 p.m.

Discussion. 4 p.m.

**Saturday, February 17**

**Medieval Villages II: The Human Element.**

Annual medieval conference. Information see listing Feb. 16.

*A People with a History.*

"The Peasant and Late Medieval England: Interdisciplinary Prospects." Prof. J.A. Raftis, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. 10 a.m.

"Medieval French Peasantry: Looking Forward to a New Approach." Prof. Bernard Saint-Pierre, Université du Québec, Trois Rivières. 11.15 a.m.

*A People with a Way of Life.*

"Changing Face of the Village Parish."

Prof. Joseph Goering, Erindale College, (Parishes — France); Patricia De Leeuw, Centre for Medieval Studies (Parishes — Germany). 1.30 p.m.

"Medieval English Fairs: Evidence from Winchester and St. Ives." Ellen W. Moore, Montreal. "The Peasant House: Evidence of Manuscript Illumination." Prof. Sarah M. McKinnon, University of Winnipeg. 2.10 p.m.

"The Distribution of Mills in the Florentine Countryside during the Late Middle Ages." Prof. John Muendel, University of Wisconsin, Waukesha. 3.15 p.m.

Panel discussion, Prof. N.P. Zacour, Centre for Medieval Studies, chairman. 4 p.m.

## Concerts

**Wednesday, February 7**

**Andy Krehm Quartet.**

Wednesday afternoon pop. East Common Room, Hart House. 12 noon to 2 p.m.

**Thursday, February 8**

**Kathleen Uyeyama, soprano.**

Afternoon classical. Music Room, Hart House. 1.10 p.m.

**Adrienne Shannon, piano.**

Twilight concert program includes works by Bach, Rachmaninoff, Chopin and Scriabin. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 5.15 p.m. Information, 978-3771.

**Friday, February 9**

**Robert Everett-Green, oboe.**

Special chamber music concert. Music Room, Hart House. 8 p.m.

**Sunday, February 11**

**U of T Wind Symphony.**

Conductor Melvin Berman, program includes *Symphony for Brass and Percussion* by Alfred Reed, *Suite of Old American Dances* by Robert Russell Bennett, *Severn Suite* by Edward Elgar transcribed by Alfred Reed, and *Concerto in C minor for Oboe* by Alessandro Marcello transcribed by Melvin Berman with Lesley Young, third year performance degree student, soloist. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 3 p.m. Information, 978-3744.

**Tuesday, February 13**

**David Fallis, tenor.**

Afternoon classical. Music Room, Hart House. 1.10 p.m.

**Wednesday, February 14**

**Tim Buell Duo.**

Wednesday afternoon pop, folk and blues. East Common Room, Hart House. 12 noon to 2 p.m.

**Lawrence Cherney, oboe; Marcus**

**Hennigar, horn; Gerald Robinson,**

**bassoon; William Aide, piano.**

Noon hour concert: Trio for oboe, bassoon and piano by Poulenc; Trio, Op. 188, for horn, oboe and piano by Reinecke. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 12.15 p.m.

**Madam, I am Come a'Courtin'.**

David and Caroline Perry, special St. Valentine's Day concert of spritely courting duets and ballads of unrequited love. Restaurant, ROM. 4.50 p.m.

**Thursday, February 15**

**Nadine Harshenin, piano.**

Afternoon classical. Music Room, Hart House. 1.10 p.m.

**Student Chamber Music Concert.**

Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2.10 p.m.

**Sunday, February 18**

**Three Bach Hours.**

Janet Stubbs, mezzo soprano, John Keane, tenor, with chorus directed by Douglas Bodle will perform sacred music of J.S. Bach; Valerie Weeks, harpsichord, will perform secular music. Last of three Sunday concerts. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 3 p.m. Tickets \$4, students and senior citizens, \$2. Information, 978-3744.

## Exhibitions

**Monday, February 5**

**Toronto Artists' Co-Operative.**

Group show of works by Nancy Hazelgrove, John Leonard, Andy Germuska and Dennis Cliff. Art Gallery, Erindale College, to March 6.

Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

**Fashion in a Family.**

Collection of 20th century costume which spans four generations of the Silverman family of Montreal and Toronto showing evolving fashion scene in the two cities during the past 70 years. Textile Gallery, ROM, to March 31.

**Chairs for Children.**

Exhibition of 19th century chairs for children, mostly from Ontario and Quebec, some made by the finest craftsmen of the time and others homemade. Canadian Gallery, Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Galleries, to Feb. 18.

**Images of Nature.**

Exhibition of wildlife art by Paul Geraghty: acrylics, watercolours, pen and ink drawings, and engravings. Lower Rotunda, ROM, to March 5.

**Tuesday, February 6**

**Avec ou sans couleur.**

Exhibition of works by contemporary Quebec artists. Art Gallery, Hart House, to Feb. 23.

Gallery hours: Monday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.;

Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.;

Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

**Friday, February 9**

**Dolls.**

Exhibition of more than 250 dolls celebrating the International Year of the Child. The unusual and wide-ranging exhibition represents not only the various cultures of Canada, but also shows how dolls have been used in similar ways throughout the ages and in many diverse societies.

Ethnology Gallery, ROM, to July 8.

**Thursday, February 15**

**Thom Partnership.**

Exhibition of recent work. Galleries, School of Architecture, 230 College St., to March 2. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

(Architecture and Landscape Architecture)



Fashion in a family: at the Textile Gallery, ROM



# Events

## Plays & Readings

*Monday, February 5*

### **Earl Birney.**

Poet will read his own work. Poetry Readings at UC series. Walden Room, Women's Union, 79 St. George St. 4.10 p.m.

*Wednesday, February 7*

### **The Voice of the Countryman.**

Prof. W.J. Keith, Department of English. Special reading in Poetry Readings at UC. Upper Library, Massey College. 1.10 p.m.

### **The Marquis of Keith.**

New English version of Frank Wedekind's sardonic comedy, regarded in Germany as forerunner of Expressionism and finest work by author of the Lulu plays; adventurer seeks his fortune in bourgeois Munich by building an artistic empire. Directed by Martin Hunter, last of three in Drama Centre season of 19th century play. Hart House Theatre, Feb. 7 to 10 and 14 to 17 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$5, students \$2.50. Information, 978-8668.

*Thursday, February 8*

### **Douglas LePan.**

Professor of English at University College will read his poetry. New College Reading series. 1016 New College. 8 p.m.

*Saturday, February 10*

### **Winter Revels.**

Re-enactment by Poculi Ludique Societas of Twelfth Night ceremonies and celebrations from a great English household of the 16th century. West Hall, University College. 8.30 p.m. Admission \$4.50, students \$3.50, includes entertainment and refreshments. Reservations and information, 978-5096.

*Monday, February 12*

### **Andrew Marvell.**

Profs. Hugh MacCallum, John Reibetanz and Donald Smith. Poetry Readings at UC series. Walden Room, Women's Union. 4.10 p.m.

*Tuesday, February 13*

### **Ubu Roi.**

Play by Alfred Jerry. University College Playhouse, 79-A St. George St. to Feb. 17. 8.30 p.m. Information, 978-6307.

## Films

*Monday, February 5*

### **Carnival of Flanders.**

Prof. David Clandfield will present Jaques Feyder costume epic. Public screening in cinema studies program. Innis College Town Hall. 4 p.m.

*Tuesday, February 6*

### **Certain Death.**

First successful use of vaccine against rabies is dramatized in fourth of six films in CBC-TV series, "Microbes and Men". 2172 Medical Sciences Building. Two screenings, Tuesday, Feb. 6, and Thursday, Feb. 8. Both screenings at 12 noon. (Microbiology & Parasitology)

*Saturday, February 10*

### **The Man, The Snake and The Fox.**

World premiere of 15-minute film based on an Ojibway legend; sponsored by

Department of Indian & Northern Affairs. Written by Basil Johnston, lecturer at the ROM, legend is dramatized by puppets with voices by Indian actors. ROM Theatre. Four screenings: 1.30, 2, 2.30 and 3 p.m.

*Tuesday, February 13*

### **The Tuberculin Affair.**

Under pressure, Robert Koch announces cure for tuberculosis before making proper trials, fifth of six films in CBC-TV series, "Microbes and Men". 2172 Medical Sciences Building. Two screenings, Tuesday, Feb. 13, and Thursday, Feb. 15. Both screenings at 12 noon.

*Friday, February 16*

### **The Kakeya problem.**

Public screening of films for course, Mathematics in Perspective. 179 University College. 2 p.m. Information, 978-8601.

## Miscellany

*Monday, February 5*

### **Semaine québécoise.**

Annual event of the Department of French, being held this year from Feb. 5 to 9. Guests during the week will be Marcel Dubé, Roch Carrier, Michèle Lalonde and François Lebrun. Information and complete program available from departmental office, room 2211, 7 King's College Circle, telephone 978-3167.

"Réflexions sur l'art au Saguenay"

Cinq artistes de la Chasse-Galerie: Tardif-Hébert, peintre; Noémi Kassner, céramiste; Jean Benedek, peintre; Micheline Montgomery, tapisserie; Roslyn Cohen, émailleuse. The Buttery, Trinity College. 4.10 p.m.

*Tuesday, February 6*

### **The Chinese Heritage.**

Lao Tzu will be the topic of fourth in five-part discussion series on philosophers of the classical period and their relevance today. Debates Room Hart House. 1.10 to 2 p.m.

### **Semaine québécoise.**

Information, see listing Feb. 5  
"Le théâtre québécois." Marcel Dubé, dramaturge. 1016 New College. 4.10 p.m. (Languages & Literatures of Canada, New College)

*Wednesday, February 7*

### **Photographic Publications.**

Ken Bell, Toronto, will be speaker for this session in discussion series. Library, Hart House. 12 noon.

### **Semaine québécoise.**

Information, see listing Feb. 5.  
"La problématique québécoise: referendum, relations politico-constitutionnelles, souveraineté-association." François Lebrun, représentant officiel du Québec à Toronto. 161 University College. 4.10 p.m.

### **Hart House Dinner Series.**

Special guest, Lotfi Mansouri, Canadian Opera Company. All members of University community invited. Reception, Gallery Common Room, 6 p.m.; dinner, South Dining Room, 6.30 p.m. Reservations, 978-2446.

### **Appliqué Made Simple.**

Hart House Crafts Club series on designing and making wall hangings. Two sessions, Wednesdays Feb. 7 and 14. Crafts clubroom, Hart House. 7.30 p.m.

### **Men's Hockey.**

Blues vs York. Varsity Arena. 7 p.m. Reserved seats \$2, general admission \$1. Information, 979-2186.

*Thursday, February 8*

### **Semaine québécoise.**

Information, see listing Feb. 5.  
"Le roman québécois." Roch Carrier, romancier. Room 19, Victoria College. 4.10 p.m.  
"Le Boulingrin" de Georges Courteline,

and "L'Amour médecin" de Molière. Victoria College Theatre, Feb. 8 and 9 at 8.30 p.m. Reservations 921-3151, local 306, before 5 p.m.

### **Women's Hockey.**

Blues vs McMaster. Varsity Arena. 7.30 p.m.

### **Kildare Dobbs.**

Informal discussion. Library, Hart House. 8 p.m.

*Friday, February 9*

### **Semaine québécoise.**

Information, see listing Feb. 5.  
"Une Terre ingrate", Roch Carrier se souvient de Ste-Justine; "L'Echéance du vendredi", un drame de Marcel Dubé. 179 University College. Two screenings, 12.15 and 8 p.m.  
Michèle Lalonde donnera lecture de ses poèmes. Combination Room, Trinity College. 2 p.m.

### **Women's Basketball.**

Blues vs Laurier. Sports gym, Benson Building. 8 p.m. Admission \$1.

*Saturday, February 10*

### **Basketball.**

Doubleheader. Sports gym, Benson Building. Women's Blues vs Waterloo, 12.15 p.m.; Men's Blues vs Laurentian, 2.15 p.m. Admission \$1.

*Sunday, February 11*

### **Winter Carnival at Hart House Farm.**

Bus transportation between Hart House and farm in Caledon Hills. All day program includes farm-cooked meal. \$1 per person covers bus and food. Reservations and information, 978-2446.

*Tuesday, February 13*

### **The Chinese Heritage.**

Chuang Tzu will be last topic in five-part discussion series on philosophers of the classical period and their relevance today. Debates Room, Hart House. 1.10 to 2 p.m.

*Wednesday, February 14*

### **Photographic Publications.**

Mary Ferguson, Toronto, who specializes in wildflower and bird photography, will be speaker for this session in discussion series. Library, Hart House. 12 noon.

*Friday, February 16*

### **Men's Hockey.**

Blues vs Guelph. Varsity Arena. 7 p.m. Reserved seats \$2, general admission \$1. Information, 979-2186.

*Saturday, February 17*

### **Men's Basketball.**

Blues vs Carleton. Sports gym, Benson Building. 2.15 p.m. Admission \$1.

*Tuesday, February 20*

### **Men's Hockey.**

Blues in quarter final play-off. Varsity Arena. 7 p.m. Information, 979-2186.

## Plagiarism defence inadequate

*Continued from Page 8*

directly traced to either De Santillana's article or Coulson's book — none of which is acknowledged.

(2) In point two of his letter, President Ham attempts to argue, in effect, that because the book in which Savory's article appears was not intended as original and technical research, therefore, it is perfectly legitimate to "borrow" from other sources without providing adequate acknowledgement of such sources. However, we are not aware of any scholastic or legal precedent which allows such freedom of access and usage without simultaneously requiring that the condition of proper acknowledgement be fulfilled — and even when this condition is fulfilled, there still remain many questions about what constitutes fair usage in such circumstances.

(3) President Ham next contends that "similarities are not identities" and, therefore, that evidence of similarities does not constitute a case of plagiarism. Unfortunately, the President presumes, although wrongly, that plagiarism only entails word for word reproduction; yet, even legally — where the criteria and ground rules for establishing infringement of copyright are much more precise and exacting than in the case of the academic notion of plagiarism — one is not required to demonstrate the identical nature of two works. Rather, it is enough to establish that the object of complaint is an adaptation of the original work which is sufficiently like the original work as to strongly suggest the latter, or portions thereof.

President Ham continues on in point three of his letter, to briefly mention issues of: (a) artificially heightened similarities, (b) common original sources, (c) substantial differences of wording and treatment of material, and (d) common technical idiom and limited vocabulary in a condensed survey. All of these, he claims, undermine charges of plagiarism. However, and quite unaccountably, what President Ham does not explain or discuss in any manner in his letter is the following. (a') He does

not cite even one instance where the similarities between the pairs of passages cited in our report are artificially heightened by omitting intervening phrases or sentences. (b') At no point in his letter does the President indicate what the common original source is, from which Savory and the two other authors supposedly draw their material. (c') President Ham provides absolutely no clarifying explanation as to how "wording is substantially different" between Savory's article and the two other works in question, nor does he demonstrate how it is clear that "if one reads the passage in its entire context . . . the treatment of the material is different" in each example cited in our report. (d') And, finally, President Ham fails to establish what the issue of "limited vocabulary" has to do with our report since nowhere does it depend on the commonality of technical idiom to make its case; rather, our position is rooted in similarities that go far beyond the existence of common technical terms in Savory's article and the two other works in question.

(4) Although President Ham cites three quotes from the book *The Canadian Law of Copyright and Industrial Design* by Dr. H.G. Fox to lend an aura of legal respectability to his defence of Professor Savory, the quotes are taken entirely out of context, are largely inapplicable to the plagiarism issue at hand, and are used in a misleading manner.

President Ham's defence of Professor Savory's article does not stand up to critical examination. Therefore, we call upon the President to enter into an open and public debate on the plagiarism issue so that both students and faculty may be provided with the opportunity to review and assess all aspects of the present problem in which we all have a vital stake.

*Anab Whitehouse  
Sufi Study Circle*

## Medieval villages and their peoples

The annual conference of the Centre for Medieval Studies will be held this year on Feb. 16 and 17 (see Events, p. 10). The second in a series of two conferences on the medieval village, it will be concerned with "The Human Element". Last year's subject, "Material Foundations of Medieval Life", dealt with archaeology, settlement patterns, and resource utilization. The papers from the two conferences will be

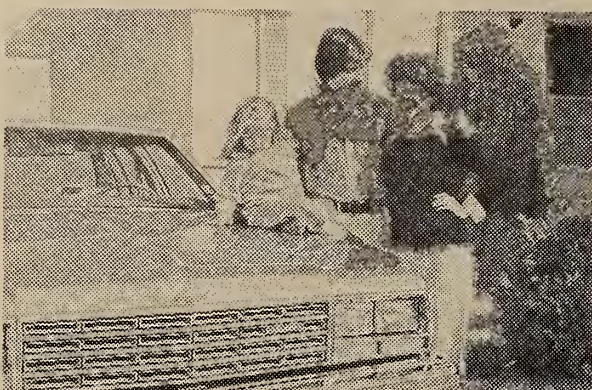
published in one volume by the U of T Press.

Registration fee for the conference is \$6. Tickets for the dinner, to be held at the Park Plaza Hotel, are \$15 each; dinner reservations must be received by Feb. 12.

Registration forms and information about the conference are available from the Centre for Medieval Studies, telephone 978-2380.



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## Enrolment up at U of T

According to Statistics Canada's preliminary figures, university full-time enrolment dropped by 1.4 percent, from 366,860 in 1977-78 to 361,672 in 1978-79. Quebec was the only province to show an increase in full-time enrolment, up 2.6 percent.

Three institutions were exceptions to the declining trend outside Quebec: U of T, Nova Scotia Technical College, and the University of Victoria, each showing substantial increases in student numbers. Part-time enrolment figures were up in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

## Canadian studies at UC under review

A committee has been set up to study the effectiveness of the Canadian studies program at University College. Anyone interested is invited to speak, or write, to any member of the committee: Professors E.J. Barbeau, mathematics; G.M. Craig, history; H.B. de Groot, English; D.M. Hayne, French; W.J. Keith, English; J.T. McLeod, political science; and M.H. Watkins, economics. The committee will submit its report early in March.

## New learned society

The Canadian Federation of Deans of Management & Administrative Studies is now an incorporated Learned Society, federation chairman Dean Max B.E. Clarkson announced recently. The federation includes 41 universities with faculties or schools of management and administrative studies, and represents 1,600 full-time faculty members and 50,000 undergraduate and graduate students. It helps formulate research policies and programs, collects and distributes data on management education research and scholarships, publishes newsletters and scholarly monographs, and holds conferences, seminars, and workshops.

## UWO urges early retirement

The University of Western Ontario has developed proposals for compensation of faculty taking early retirement as a means of reducing faculty payroll in the face of budget cuts. By encouraging retirement at age 55 after 15 years of service, the proposed plan would create vacancies for younger scholars while providing improvements in benefits for early retirees. The plan would be subject to annual financial reviews and would be in effect for an initial five year period. A similar plan is being considered for administrative staff. The Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations has recommended provincial subsidies for early retirement programs for university faculty.

## Personal property insurance

The University does not assume any responsibility for the personal property owned by any faculty member, employee or student, nor does it carry any insurance that would cover personal property while on University premises, says Jack Tweddle, insurance manager.

Some personal insurance policies provide an extension covering property temporarily away from home. However, Tweddle suggests that you check your insurance policies with your agent or broker to ensure that you have the coverage you wish and are aware of uninsured risks to your personal property.

For further information, or consultation, call Jack Tweddle at 978-6478.